



Maricopa County Justice System Annual Activities Report Fiscal Years 2012 & 2013



Welcome to the Maricopa County Justice System Annual Activities Report. This report showcases Maricopa County criminal justice system activity from July, 2011 to June, 2013.

During these two fiscal years, much was accomplished within the county's criminal justice system. For example, both the Adult Probation Department and the Clerk of the Court's office implemented new electronic filing systems, while the Justice Courts implemented e-citation processing and online civil traffic payments. Both the Sheriff's Office and Correctional Health Services provided record numbers of services to address public safety. The County Attorney's office produced a series of public service announcements aimed at crime reduction, and the Office of the Public Advocate continued to provide representation for youth who are dually involved in the delinquency and dependency systems. As well, Maricopa County was named a site for the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, designed to decrease the use of secure detention for youth. Many more justice system accomplishments are highlighted in this report. We invite you to explore the full report on the following pages.

Maricopa County's Justice System—On an average day*...

- ♦ 296 adults booked into jail
- ♦ 8,098 total adults in jail
- ♦ 26,956 meals served to adult and juvenile inmates
- ♦ 378 adult inmates transported to court appearances.
- ♦ 2,274 adults in the community under officer supervision pending trial
- ♦ 429 number of 911 calls received
- ♦ 60 domestic violence orders received
- *daily average of statistics for FY13

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Maricopa County Justice System Agency Budgets

FY13 Adopted Criminal Justice/Judicial Branch Budgets				
Department/Office	General Fund	Detention Fund	Grants/Other Funds	Total
Adult Probation	\$ 50,718,625	\$ 11,070,427	\$ 17,756,246	\$ 79,545,298
Clerk of the Superior Court	32,138,876	-	13,045,404	45,184,280
Constables	2,738,481	-	-	2,738,481
Correctional Health	3,060,790	53,866,537	50,000	56,977,327
County Attorney	70,118,617	-	18,681,208	88,799,825
ICJIS [#]	-	1,615,307	-	1,615,307
Indigent Representation	88,003,483	-	2,986,955	90,990,438
Justice Courts	15,933,469	-	8,350,751	24,284,220
Justice System Planning & Information	2,086,778	-	279,975	2,366,753
Juvenile Probation	16,088,443	32,164,124	8,462,519	56,715,086
Medical Examiner	7,553,083	-	115,864	7,668,947
Sheriff	76,581,858	178,861,275	24,566,254	280,009,387
Superior Court	76,863,493	-	15,334,460	92,197,953
<i>Total</i>	\$ 441,885,996	\$ 277,577,670	\$ 109,629,636	\$ 829,093,302
Total Budget (All Funds) - Maricopa County				\$ 2,390,778,253
Crim Just/Jud Branch Expenditures as a % of Total County Budget				34.68%

FY12 Adopted Criminal Justice/Judicial Branch Budgets				
Department/Office	General Fund	Detention Fund	Grants/Other Funds	Total
Adult Probation	\$ 54,654,939	\$ 6,028,224	\$ 17,616,886	\$ 78,300,049
Clerk of the Superior Court	30,561,351	-	11,756,620	42,317,971
Constables	2,668,485	-	-	2,668,485
Correctional Health	3,071,763	51,919,893	50,000	55,041,656
County Attorney*	69,973,287	-	17,735,873	87,709,160
Indigent Representation	84,395,033	-	3,857,450	88,252,483
Justice Courts	15,615,281	-	9,330,385	24,945,666
Justice System Planning & Information	2,520,837	1,282,863	279,975	4,083,675
Juvenile Probation	16,756,982	33,027,151	9,433,225	59,217,358
Medical Examiner	6,911,513	-	160,140	7,071,653
Sheriff	74,452,020	173,059,942	45,176,412	292,688,374
Superior Court	76,556,676	-	18,236,405	94,793,081
<i>Total</i>	\$ 438,138,167	\$ 265,318,073	\$ 133,633,371	\$ 837,089,611
Total Budget (All Funds) - Maricopa County				\$ 2,423,827,579
Crim Just/Jud Branch Expenditures as a % of Total County Budget				34.54%

* Much of County Attorney Civil budget for litigation was moved to two County litigation departments during FY09-FY11. County Attorney Civil was moved into County Attorney in FY12.

In FY 2013 Integrated Criminal Justice Information System became its own department.

Maricopa County Adult Probation Department

Maricopa County Adult Probation (MCAPD) has the following duties:

- ♦ Managing offender risk by enforcing Court orders.
- ♦ Encouraging probationers to engage in pro-social change, law-abiding behavior, and personal accountability under general and intensive supervision.
- ♦ Providing presentence reports to assess offender risk/needs in order to help guide Court decisions and to apply the appropriate level of service.
- ♦ Working in community partnerships to provide crime prevention and intervention services.

Electronic Filing

E-filing was a top strategic technology goal for MCAPD. The manual process took an average of 10-14 days for court processing. The efficiencies that have resulted from this paperless system are as follows:

- ♦ Elimination of paper for petitions to revoke, with an average of 825 filings per month in quadruplicate
- ♦ Reduction in use of paper, ink, printers and toner for copies
- ♦ Data integration with criminal justice partners
- ♦ Reduction in filing time
- ♦ Faster processing of warrants
- ♦ Improved quality of data
- ♦ Faster apprehension for probation violators
- ♦ Reduce officer travel reimbursement and air pollution

MCAPD by the Numbers

Average Monthly Population on Supervision

	FY11	FY12	FY13	Δ11-12	Δ12-13
Standard Probation	20,343	20,264	20,186	0%	0%
Intensive Probation	798	732	709	-8%	-3%
Unsupervised Probation	8,528	8,215	7,329	-4%	-11%
Total	29,669	29,211	28,224	-2%	-3%

Additional Probation Department Activities

	FY11	FY12	FY13	Δ11-12	Δ12-13
Presentence Reports	14,768	14,988	15,353	1%	2%
Community Restitution Hrs ¹	328,258	299,018	290,650	-9%	-3%
Collections ²	\$ 28,899,021	\$ 28,422,000	\$ 27,415,557	-2%	-4%

¹ Includes Standard and Intensive Probation restitution hours

² Includes reimbursement, restitution, fines, probation fees, and taxes

Managing for Results

	FY11	FY12	FY13	Δ11-12	Δ12-13
Victim Satisfaction Survey	48%	73%	70%	52%	-4%
Probationers who successfully completed probation	80%	82%	80%	2%	-2%
Probationers who successfully completed MCAPD operated and/or funded treatment and residential services	57%	63%	63%	11%	0%
New Warrants Cleared in FY	63%	68%	64%	8%	-6%

Division Highlight: Pre-Trial Services

Division Profile - Pretrial Services has five primary responsibilities:

1. Conduct background checks on arrested defendants, which involve interviews and information verification for persons booked into the Maricopa County jail system
2. Provide standard, intensive, and electronic monitoring services for defendants released to Pretrial Services and secure that defendant's appearance in court
3. Track defendants who fail to appear
4. Refer defendants to needed social services, including drug treatment
5. Complete Bond Modification investigations and reports for the Court

Major Events:

In FY12, MCAPD partnered with the Pretrial Justice Institute to develop a new pretrial risk assessment instrument to be used by the Pretrial Services Division. The study sample to develop the new tool was drawn from all felony defendants assessed by the Pretrial Services Division between March and October 2010. The study identified risk factors predictive of failure to appear and new criminal behavior while on pretrial supervision.

Pretrial Risk Assessment Categories and Outcome Measures

Risk Category	Outcome Measures		
	% Failure to Appear	% Rearrested	% Any Pretrial Misconduct
Category 1 (Low)	3.4	1.7	4.6
Category 2 (Medium - Low)	10.2	3.4	12.4
Category 3 (Medium - High)	14.4	6.4	18.0
Category 4 (High)	23.4	8.0	28.0

The implementation of the new Pretrial Risk Assessment resulted in the development of new Pretrial Caseload Management Standards. The new standards incorporate the results of the new risk assessment and allow supervision in accordance with the risk principle of evidence-based practices. Increased resources and supervision are provided to those who are assessed as high risk.

Maricopa County Clerk of the Superior Court

The Maricopa County Clerk of the Superior Court provides court-related records management, as well as financial and family support services to the public, legal community, and the Superior Court. The Office's functions satisfy over 500 state statutes and court rules.

Agency Highlights 2013

- ♦ **eFiling** - eFiling allows attorneys and self-represented parties to electronically file documents rather than travel to the Office's filings counter. eFiling also permits judges, parties, and the public (where permissible) to view a case simultaneously and increase the speed and accuracy of case processing. This year, the Office received 417,698 eFilings.
- ♦ **Electronic Repository** - On January 1, 2007, the Office made a historic change in how it handles the enormous amount of documents it receives and now paper documents received were scanned, audited, and disposed of after a series of quality checks. The electronic image became considered as the official court record. 2,216,255 documents (consisting of 4,584 boxes) were disposed this year. These disposals eliminated the need for approximately 41 shelving units of storage space.
- ♦ **Massive Conversion Project** - The Office set out to achieve its' largest ever scanning project this year by contracting with a vendor to scan and convert over 337,000 court case files into 56 million electronic images. The project is estimated to take more than 24 months to achieve, but when completed it will eliminate almost 8,500 square feet of files and file shelving units and will enable faster access to the records for the staff and public.
- ♦ **Transcripts and Depositions Converted to Electronic Images** - A vendor contract resulted in an estimated six million pages of court reporter transcripts and depositions being converted to electronic images. The conversion consolidates the case records in a single format, improves public and Court access, provides for more secure and efficient long-term storage, and enables electronic transfer of the entire case record to the State Archives in accordance with approved retention schedules.
- ♦ **National Association of Counties Awards** - The Office received three NACo awards for innovative programs it implemented to increase efficiency and enhance service: (1) Court-to-Court Program that electronically transmit the record on appeal for all case types to the Supreme and Appellate Court; (2) Mandatory eFiling that requires eFiling by attorneys for all civil subsequent case documents; (3) Electronic Court Record (ECR) Online – a secure and convenient method for attorneys/self-represented parties to use the internet to register and view documents on their computers rather than traveling to the Office to view the hard copy.



At the end of the fiscal year, 556 shelving units and 56 box storage shelving units were able to be removed as a result of the scanning project. At one time, these shelving units held an estimated 542,440 files.

Workload					
	FY11	FY12	FY13	Δ11-12	Δ12-13
Marriage licenses issued	18,570	19,529	18,695	5%	-4%
Passport applications	27,194	29,501	37,324	8%	27%
Total funds collected	\$ 3,402,887	\$ 4,145,121	\$ 3,257,645	22%	-21%
Total restitution monies disbursed	\$11,293,848	\$ 9,849,622	\$ 9,421,923	-13%	-4%
Exhibits processed and released	206,932	209,379	230,783	1%	10%

Constables of Maricopa County

The Constables of Maricopa County provide the public with an efficient and timely service of process issued through the Justice Courts. These processes include Orders of Protection, Summons, Subpoenas and Writs of the Court such as evictions and property seizures. There are 26 elected Constables serving the 3.5 million citizens of Maricopa County.

One Justice of the Peace and one Constable is elected to each precinct. A Constable is an elected officer of the County for the Justice Precinct and must live in the precinct to which elected. Constables stand for election every four years. The Constable and Justice of the Peace are the last truly locally elected officials of our Justice system, making them the only Officials of the courts responsible to the Voters. Constables are elected to reflect the values and concerns of the community.

The Constable serves the criminal and civil process of the Justice Courts and other legal parties. Constables are the Executive and Enforcement Branch of the Justice Court. State law sets fees collected by the court for Constable services. Fees go to the general fund, not to the Constable.

Duties of the Constable:

- ◆ Execute and return writs of possession or restitution (evictions)
- ◆ Serve orders of protection and orders prohibiting harassment
- ◆ Summons Jurors
- ◆ Serve criminal and civil summons and subpoenas
- ◆ Judicial security
- ◆ Levy and return writs of execution (seize property to satisfy judgments)
- ◆ Store levied personal property
- ◆ Conduct Constable sales of property levied on to satisfy judgments

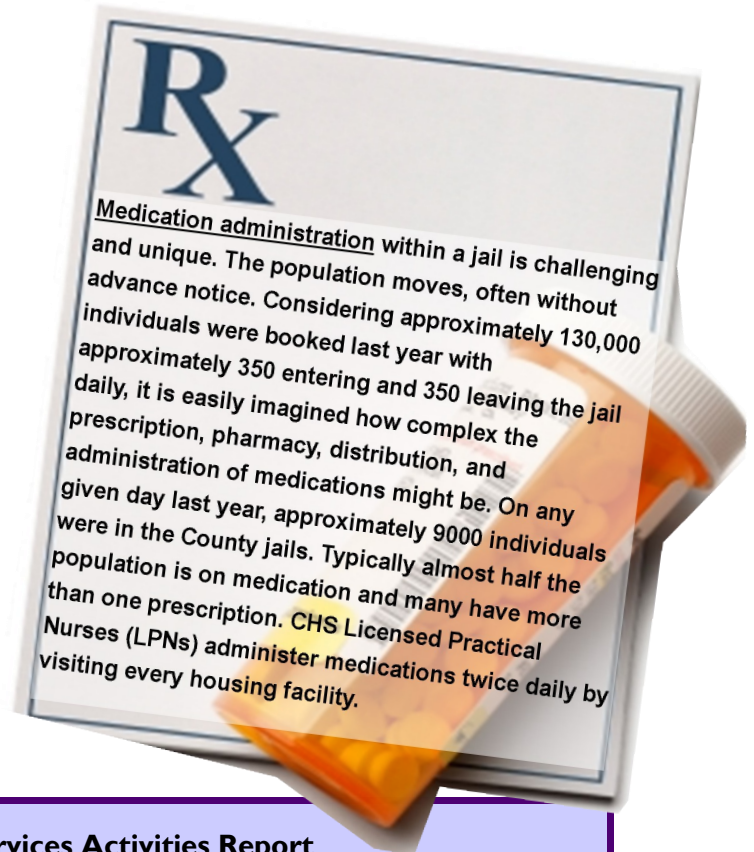


Maricopa County Correctional Health Services

Maricopa County Correctional Health Services (CHS) provides medically necessary, integrated healthcare to individuals housed in the Maricopa County Jails. Correctional health care is complex and challenging. CHS serves a population which often has had little or no access to health care. Many individuals arrive in need of care for chronic physical and mental health conditions. Some have not seen a dentist for years, if ever. While waiting to move through the judicial system, they are housed in one of six jails operated by another department. Arresting agencies include Maricopa County, DPS, multiple cities and municipalities. Most of the population in the jails is pre-trial; some are sentenced for one year or less. Every person housed in the Maricopa County Jails is a CHS patient.

Major Events & Highlights: CHS underwent an accreditation survey with the National Commission on Correctional Health Care and received full accreditation in FY12 and continues to meet standards.

- ◆ CHS rolled out a new electronic health record system.
- ◆ CHS engaged with multiple County departments in Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and Affordable Health Care Act studies
- ◆ CHS migrated information technology to a HIPAA secured environment.
- ◆ In FY12 CHS developed a discharge planning process with the Maricopa County Ryan White Program to help released inmates with HIV connect with community providers, counseling, and home programs.



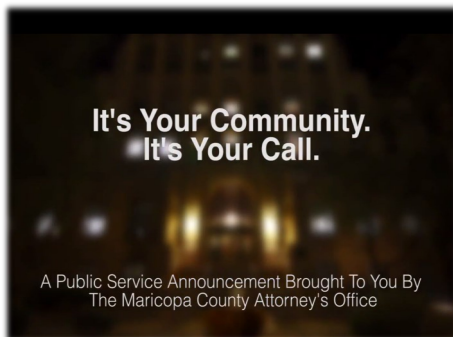
Correctional Health Services Activities Report					
	FY11	FY12	FY13	Δ11-12	Δ12-13
Average Daily Population	7,295	7,478	8,098	2.51%	8.29%
Medical Visits (nursing + Dr)	281,099	303,498	309,533	7.97%	1.99%
Mental Health Visits (counseling + Dr)	69,430	74,311	124,991	7.03%	68.20%
Dental Visits	4,057	4,049	3,928	-0.20%	-2.99%
Specialty Visits	2,928	3,324	4,723	13.52%	42.09%
Prescriptions Filled	254,336	227,332	332,428	-10.62%	46.23%
IP Infirmary days	17,598	17,336	17,620	-1.49%	1.64%
IP Mental Health admissions	3,086	3,258	3,300	5.57%	1.29%
IP Mental Health days	42,802	46,160	41,910	7.85%	-9.21%
Receiving Screenings	105,831	101,595	104,499	-4.00%	2.86%
Outside Hospital Days	2,302	1,697	1,735	-26.28%	2.24%

Maricopa County Attorney's Office

The Maricopa County Attorney's Office (MCAO) serves nearly four million citizens and handles more than 34,000 adult felony cases each year. The mission of the MCAO is to deliver high-quality prosecution, comprehensive victim services, crime prevention programs and legal representation for County government on behalf of the people of Maricopa County to provide a safe and well-governed community.

MAJOR EVENTS

Auto Thefts in Maricopa County Continue to Decline: Auto thefts in Maricopa County dropped more than 8.5% in 2012, marking the fifth consecutive year of declines. The MCAO approach to investigating and prosecuting auto thefts in Maricopa County has been highly successful in holding these auto thieves accountable, recovering cars and providing restitution and justice for victims. The County's latest drop in auto thefts comes as the number of auto theft cases submitted to the MCAO has increased sharply, more than doubling since 2010. Taken together, these two trends indicate that a higher percentage of car thieves are being apprehended by law enforcement and subsequently prosecuted.



Creating Community: An original bullying prevention program created by the MCAO offers bullying prevention training to youth development professionals, teachers, afterschool staff and volunteers. Trained MCAO staff travel to schools or organizations and spend one or two days engaging staff in games, role-playing and scenarios on preventing bullying. Creating Community is designed to promote positive outcomes for school-age youth and create out-of-school program environments that are physically and emotionally safe. When children are repeatedly victimized or bullied and little is done to stop it, these youth sometimes turn to criminal behavior. Bullies who don't have their behaviors addressed often become dangers to the school, the community and society. Creating Community has been presented 14 times at nine different schools so far; with an overwhelming 89% of participants rating the training as worthwhile or very worthwhile.

Selected Adult Felony Filings

	FY11	FY12	FY13	Δ11-12	Δ12-13
Agg. Assault	2,300	2,604	2,727	13%	5%
Arson	69	49	46	-29%	-6%
Burglary	2,194	2,197	1,961	0%	-11%
Child Molest	328	393	411	20%	5%
DUI	2,777	2,408	2,215	-13%	-8%
Drug Related	15,281	14,858	13,619	-3%	-8%
Homicide	267	300	289	12%	-4%
Robbery	958	1,104	1,085	15%	-2%
Sexual Assault	119	128	101	8%	-21%
Theft	804	701	674	-13%	-4%
Auto Theft	686	643	657	-6%	2%
TOTAL	25,783	25,385	23,785	-2%	-6%

It's Your Community. It's Your Call: The MCAO urges County residents to "step out of the shadows and report crime" in a series of video Public Service Announcements (PSAs) that appear on local broadcast and cable channels during FY 2013. Presented in English and Spanish, the PSAs were created to raise awareness of the link between reporting crime and reducing crime. The videos also emphasize that under Arizona law, the immigration status of victims or witnesses is not considered when they report a crime. Reporting crime is everyone's responsibility and an essential requirement in our efforts to improve public safety and achieve justice for victims.



Maricopa County Juvenile Services

The Diversion Case Notification Program was developed and implemented in August 2012. This protocol was established from a research and development process that indicates a much higher compliance rate among youth who receive additional contact with the department prior to submitting a Petition Request to the County Attorney.

The Drug Diversion Program is a joint effort between the Maricopa County Attorney's Office and the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department (MCJPD). The goal is to reduce the incidence of drug use among juveniles by providing them with the skills that will help them to stop using illegal drugs. During FY13, 1,574 juveniles were assigned to the Drug Diversion Program. During this same period, 1,285 juveniles successfully completed the Drug Diversion Program by meeting all specified requirements. Drug Diversion also added a 'stand alone' parent component called Partners in Parenting. Since its March 2013 inception 282 parents have participated in and benefited from this program.

Arizona Youth Assessment System (AZYAS): The AZYAS is a dynamic risk and needs assessment and case planning tool developed in collaboration with the Administrative Office of the Courts. In September 2012, the MCJPD implemented the use of the AZYAS on all youth placed on court ordered probation.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI): MCJPD was selected as a JDAI site for FY13. JDAI is designed to decrease the use of secure detention by providing appropriate alternatives to detention. Detention Alternative staff members review recommendations for

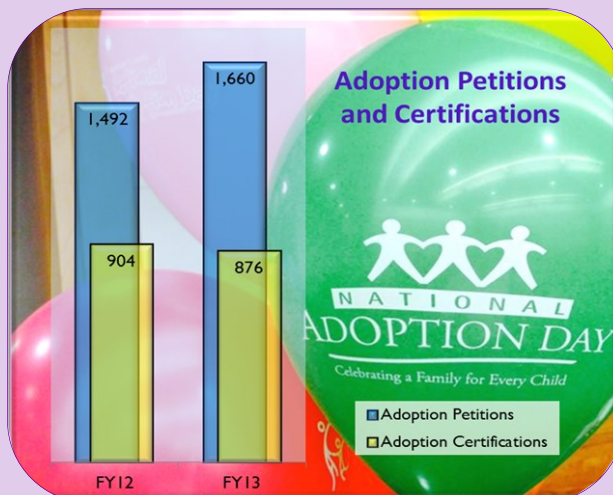
detention and continued detention, as well as, look for appropriate alternatives in the community.

Transforming Juveniles through Successful

Transition (TJST): MCJPD began a collaboration with the Maricopa County Education Service Agency in FY13, TJST. The mission of TJST is to increase the number of juveniles successfully reintegrated to an appropriate education environment and the community from detention. Transition Facilitators work with youth and their families to help set goals in four main areas supporting educational success: home and family; hobbies and recreation; community and service; and education and career.

Cross-over Youth Practice Model (CYPM): In FY13 Maricopa County's Juvenile Court and MCJPD were selected as a CYPM site. With the assistance of Georgetown University, CYPM aims to improve outcomes for youth involved in both the delinquent and dependency systems and reduce the number of youth who crossover between the two systems. The goals of this program include a reduction in number of youth crossing over and/or becoming dually adjudicated, a reduction in number of youth placed in out of home care, a reduction in use of congregate care (group homes) and a reduction in Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) in the crossover youth population. MCJPD has gathered data on the prevalence and trends for Maricopa County for this defined population and is working toward the creation of a process to identify these youth when they enter both the Child Protective and Juvenile Justice systems and the development of joint policies and procedures.

**Maricopa County
has hosted the
country's largest
Adoption Day for
the last 5 years!**



Juvenile Court Services:

The Juvenile Court decides cases involving children in Guardianships, Adoptions and the Child Welfare System, as well as those children who are referred to the Court for delinquent or incorrigible acts. The Juvenile Court envisions a community free from crime, where every child has a functional, safe and permanent family.

Maricopa County Justice Courts

The Mission of the Maricopa County Justice Courts is to provide professional Judicial Services to court users so they can obtain timely and economical justice within their community.

There are 26 Maricopa County Justice Courts (MCJC). Cases include civil lawsuits in which the amount in dispute is \$10,000 or less, landlord and tenant eviction actions, small claims cases, and the full range of civil and criminal traffic offenses, including DUIs. Justices of the Peace also resolve other types of misdemeanor allegations (e.g. shoplifting, writing bad checks, violating restraining orders) and handle requests for orders of protection and injunctions against harassment.



TRIALS	FY11		FY12		FY13		Δ11-12		Δ12-13	
NJ = Non-Jury J = Jury	NJ	J	NJ	J	NJ	J	NJ	J	NJ	J
Criminal Traffic	107	57	105	28	117	28	-1.9%	-50.9%	11.4%	0.0%
Misdemeanor	123	1	168	1	160	1	36.6%	0.0%	-4.8%	0.0%
Civil	2,483	50	2,645	31	2,698	54	6.5%	-38.0%	2.0%	74.2%
Total	2,713	108	2,918	60	2,975	83	7.6%	-44.4%	2.0%	38.3%

Other Proceedings	FY11		FY12		FY13		Δ11-12		Δ12-13	
Small Claims	2,602		2,303		2,061		-11.5%		-10.5%	
Civil Traffic Hearings	34,610		32,766		30,790		-5.3%		-6.0%	
Order of Protection Hearings	1,141		1,135		1,000		-0.5%		-11.9%	
Search Warrants Issued	1,187		915		919		-22.9%		0.4%	

Fines/Fees And Restitution Enforcement (FARE) - The Maricopa County Justice Courts continue to utilize FARE for delinquent collections of fines and fees. FARE employs a nationwide collections firm, hosted through the Administrative Office of the Courts to locate delinquent defendants and make them aware they have outstanding balances and/or warrants with Arizona courts. In the two full years that all Maricopa County Justice Courts have been using FARE, over \$15.5M in delinquent collections have been realized.

Major MCJC Events

Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) – First implemented in 2011 as a pilot project for civil cases, “eCACTIS” (electronic Court Automated Case Tracking and Imaging System) has expanded to 17 justice courts, with the remaining nine courts scheduled for completion by the end of fiscal year 2014. eCACTIS eliminates the need to track down paper files, all case documents can be viewed online, and documents can be directed electronically between court staff and the judge for review, signature, and follow through to resolution. To date, nearly 100,000 civil cases have been filed into EDMS, representing over 1.2 million pages of scanned documents. Phase Two of EDMS will occur in 2014 with the introduction of the criminal and misdemeanor cases.

Online Civil Traffic Payments - During 2013, MCJC began accepting online credit card payments through their website. In the past, defendants were required to make payments either at the court or through the mail. The online payment option is a convenience to both the defendant and other court users. Not only is foot traffic in the court reduced, but when an online payment is made all paid charges are automatically disposed in the court’s case management system without any further data entry. This frees up staff time to assist other court customers. The completely automated online payment process requires no staff resources.

E-citation Processing – E-citations allow traffic officers to download a driver’s biographical information from the magnetic strip on a driver’s license during traffic stops. Instead of submitting paper citations to the courts for processing, the information is submitted electronically and downloads directly into the justice court’s case management system. An image of what the paper citation would have looked like is also created and attached electronically, along with the signature of the defendant to help expedite the case if an arraignment is held with the judge.

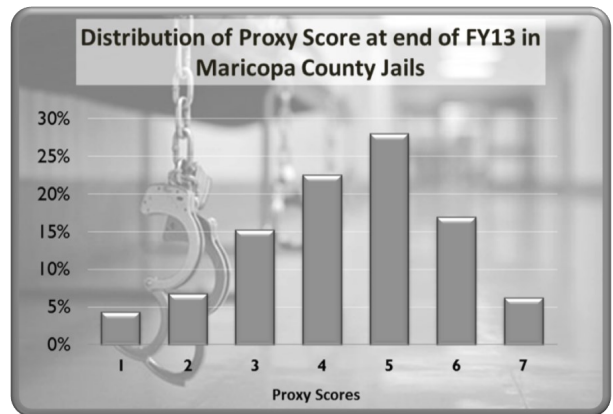


Justice System Planning and Information

During these past two fiscal years, the County undertook a significant jail-to-community reentry initiative, modeled after the Urban Institute and National Institute of Corrections' (NIC) Jail to Community Reentry Initiative. The County's newly-formed "Reentry Council" received technical assistance from NIC to establish evidence-based system-level practices to develop and implement a model for jail to community transition. One of the first steps of the Reentry council was to establish a risk assessment tool called the "Proxy" that predicts risk to reoffend. The Proxy is scored from zero to six, with zero meaning low-risk to reoffend, and six meaning a high risk to reoffend. The distribution of the Proxy in Maricopa County jails as of the end of FY13 is in the graph below.

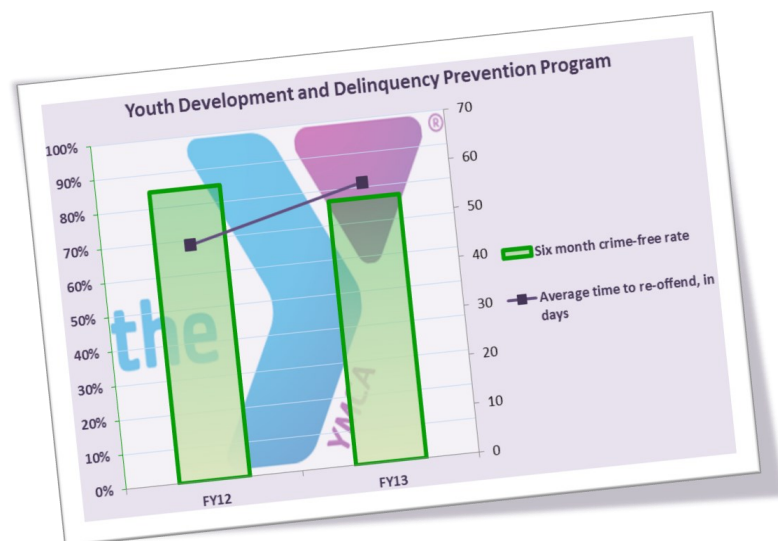
Maricopa County's Justice System Planning and Information (JSPI) program provides research and data support to the criminal justice system's Reentry Council and MCJustice. JSPI helped initiate the use of the Proxy in the jails, and has analyzed Proxy data since its inception in December, 2011.

JSPI also sponsors the AZ Arrestee Reporting Information Network (AARIN), providing impactful research to policy makers on notable criminal justice-related topics. AARIN research recently examined a sample of Maricopa County arrestees to ascertain the scope and nature of the county's gang problem. Another AARIN report compared Maricopa County adult probationers among the arrestee population, showing that approximately half of arrestees had been on probation at some point in their life. A similar report shows this same comparison among the juvenile population.



Also during these past two years, JSPI has overseen the Maricopa County Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Program, which consists of one contract with the YMCA. The goals of this contract are to help adjudicated youth continue their education, increase their community involvement, and create opportunities to build life and leadership skills.

YMCA Excellence in Reaching the Community Center (ERC) is a highly-structured program providing supervision and an array of activities for adjudicated males, between the ages of 14-17, during the peak hours of delinquency. ERC services include, but are not limited to, transportation, meals, homework assistance, organized recreation, cultural activities and life skills.



Results for FY13 demonstrate that 77% of youth who were enrolled and completed the programs remained crime-free for at least six months following enrollment. Among those who re-offended, the average length of time for a juvenile to commit a new offense while participating in the programs is 57 days.

Results for FY12 demonstrate that 85% of youth who were enrolled and completed the programs remained crime-free for at least six months following enrollment. For FY12, among those who re-offended, the average length of time for a juvenile to commit a new offense while participating in the programs was 48 days.

Maricopa County Office of the Medical Examiner

The Office of the Medical Examiner (OME) makes a public inquiry and investigation to determine the cause and manner of death when that death is unattended, unnatural, or suspicious (approximately one-fifth of all deaths in Maricopa County).

A medical examiner is a licensed physician specializing in pathology, with a sub-specialty in forensic pathology, unlike a coroner, who is an elected official and usually not required to be a medical doctor.

Upon completion of the medico logical investigation, the Medical Examiner issues a report of findings of any contributing factors and cause of death, and a determination as to the manner of death. Manner of death is designated in one of five categories: accident, homicide, natural, suicide, and undetermined.

In cases involving criminal investigation and prosecution, the final report is made available to the law enforcement agency and Maricopa County Attorney's Office. When a case involves public health or safety, results are reported to the Public Health Department and safety regulatory boards.

OME Case Load Summary				
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13
Number of Cases	4,559	4,904	4,703	4,772
Accident	1,896	2,117	2,018	2,119
Homicide	242	253	265	239
Natural	1,675	1,703	1,547	1,466
Suicide	542	642	626	612
Undetermined	204	188	246	280
Pending	-	1	1	56

Division Highlight: Unidentified Persons Bureau FAQ's

Q. What does the Medical Examiner's Office do when a body is unidentified?

A body is recorded as unidentified if the person does not have a photo identification when he or she is found in a location outside of their residence. Also, when someone is disfigured by injuries or fire, very decomposed, or skeletal, he or she may be recorded as unidentified. In most cases, police are able to check fingerprint records to make an identification within days. Often, if there are belongings or other leads to who the person might be, a dental record comparison will confirm an identification.

Q. What happens to the bodies that aren't ever identified?

If a body cannot be identified by fingerprints, the Medical Examiner's Office will record many scientific details about the body, and the information is put into a national database used by police, called National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Before a body is released for burial, we obtain dental X-rays and full body X-rays that might help with future comparisons to records of missing persons. We also provide a DNA sample, when available, to be entered into the CODIS national DNA database. We now also put the case information (and photos, when available) onto the Unidentified Persons section of the Maricopa County Medical Examiner website:

<http://www.maricopa.gov/Medex/Unidentified/>



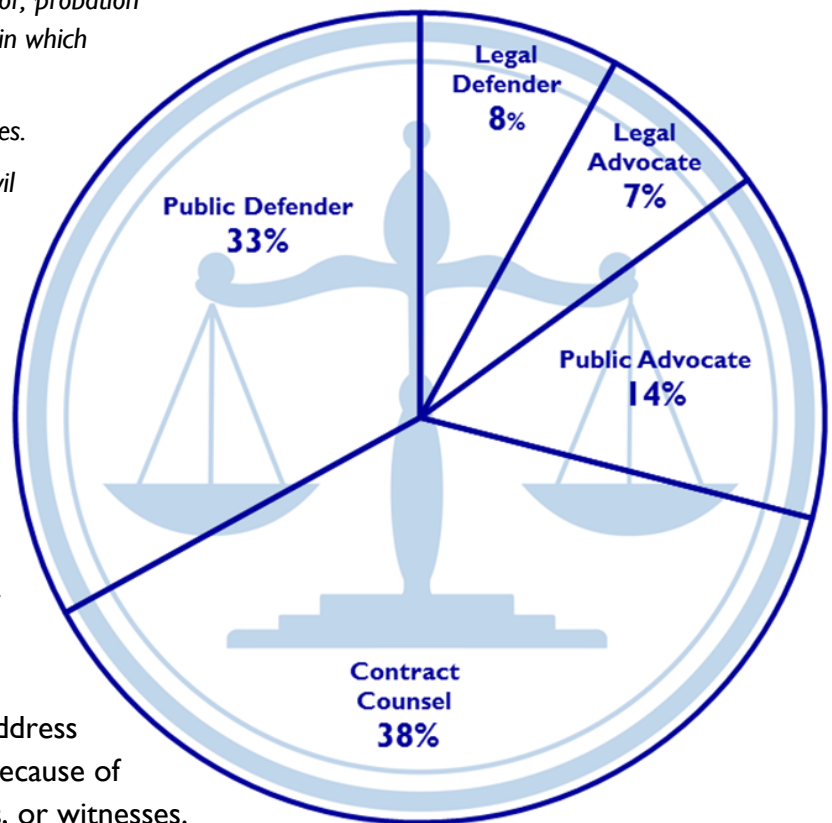
Maricopa County Public Defense Services

Public Defense Services (PDS) provides mandated legal services to indigent individuals when assigned by the Court, primarily for:

- ♦ Criminal proceedings including felony, misdemeanor, probation violation, appeal, post-conviction relief, and cases in which defendants oppose extradition.
- ♦ Juveniles facing delinquency or incorrigibility charges.
- ♦ Indigent individuals at risk of a loss of liberty in civil mental health proceedings.
- ♦ Individuals involved in civil child dependency or severance proceedings.
- ♦ Civil proceedings in Probate or Family Court in which an attorney guardian ad litem or best interest attorney is mandated.

To provide constitutionally mandated legal representation to indigent individuals in the most cost-effective manner, Maricopa County maintains four staffed defender offices and contracts with a limited number of private attorneys. Multiple offices are necessary to address legal conflicts of interest that arise primarily because of prior representation of co-defendants, victims, or witnesses.

Case Assignment Proportions FY13



Division Highlight: Office of the Public Advocate

The Office of the Public Advocate continues to 1) participate in and host forums, 2) speak at valley schools, 3) locate appropriate services, 4) host restoration of rights events, 5) provide general legal information to the public, 6) staff juvenile drug court, and 7) serve on advisory boards regarding children's issues.

In an effort to provide comprehensive representation, the office provides dual representation to youth involved in the delinquency and dependency systems. The single attorney approach ensures that all the needs of the youth are being addressed to enable them to have a successful future.

Further, the Office of the Public Advocate employs mitigation specialists to assist youth, parents and clients with mental health issues find services to address their individual needs. By helping individuals locate needed services, the clients are able to overcome issues that brought them to the attention of court and return to being productive members of the community.

Finally, the Office of the Public Advocate provides training for social workers and hosts restoration rights events to assist adults completing probation and prison re-integrate into society. Restoring one's rights or setting a judgment of guilt assists an individual in obtaining housing and employment, enabling the individual to provide for their family. A parent able to provide for their family helps to create confident successful children.

Maricopa County Sheriff's Office

The Maricopa County Sheriff's Office is the third largest Sheriff's Office in the United States with nearly 4,000 full time employees and nearly 9,000 inmates. Sworn deputies patrol the almost 9,000 square miles of the most populous county in the state. In addition, they provide law enforcement services to several contract cities including Guadalupe, Fountain Hills, Cave Creek, Carefree, Gila Bend, Sun City, Sun City West, Litchfield Park and Queen Creek. Detention officers provide care and custody services to all those incarcerated as either pre-trial detainees (70%) or convicted persons (30%). The six jails include 4th Avenue, Lower Buckeye, Towers, Durango, and Estrella jails as well as Tent City, the nation's largest canvas incarceration compound. The Sheriff's Office differs from a police agency in one key way: it is headed by an elected official, not an appointed person. As an elected official, the Sheriff first and foremost answers to the voting public. The Sheriff and his staff work with the Board of Supervisors in creating and overseeing the Sheriff's budget.

Major Events

- ◆ Civil Division processed over 51,000 documents and generated revenues of \$430,000 to the general fund and its Extraditions personnel moved 534 suspects.
- ◆ The Pre-Employment Unit processed 2,790 applicants for civilian jobs, 2,996 for detention officer and 1,200 applications for deputy. The bureau published 38 updated and new policies and 90 briefing boards. The Legal Liaison unit fulfilled nearly 4,500 public record requests.
- ◆ The fiscal budget for FY13 was \$284,927,511 and the Sheriff's Office again came in under budget, even returning \$2,409,107 to the general fund.
- ◆ Sheriff's detectives and deputies made 8,216 criminal arrests in fiscal FY13.
- ◆ The Sheriff's Training Academy provided 228,000 hours of training to officers and deputies, a 32% increase. As well, the Training Division initiated a full technology and information systems upgrade at the training center and firearms range.
- ◆ The Sheriff's Special Investigations Unit seized 56,877 pounds of marijuana, 130 pounds of methamphetamine, 8,300 grams of cocaine, 3,850 grams of heroin and \$2,230,647 in cash. The unit also seized 95 guns from drug dealers.

On an Average Day in FY13:

Adults booked ----- 296
Meals served -----26,956
Transports ----- 378

Average Daily Population by Category of Offense

	FY11	FY12	FY13	Δ11-12	Δ12-13
Felony	5,485	5,827	6,472	6%	11%
Misdemeanor	432	428	402	-1%	-6%
City	1,051	992	987	-6%	-1%
Agency Hold	259	196	181	-24%	-8%
Other	55	52	56	-5%	8%
Total	7,282	7,495	8,098	3%	8%

Maricopa County Superior Court

The Superior Court Criminal Department has jurisdiction over the adjudication of felony criminal matters that occur within Maricopa County. The Department's mission is to provide efficient access to the court, adherence to the law, and an independent and fair resolution of criminal cases in a manner that ensures both public protection and recognition of individual rights. In order to meet the requirements of the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Court has developed innovative and award-winning case flow management practices.

Initial Appearance (IA) Court: The IA Court operates "24/7" and is located at the Fourth Avenue Jail. Judicial officers determine release conditions or detention orders for defendants and arrestees appearing before them. Approximately 61,000 defendants were seen in IA Court during FY12 and 64,103 in FY13.

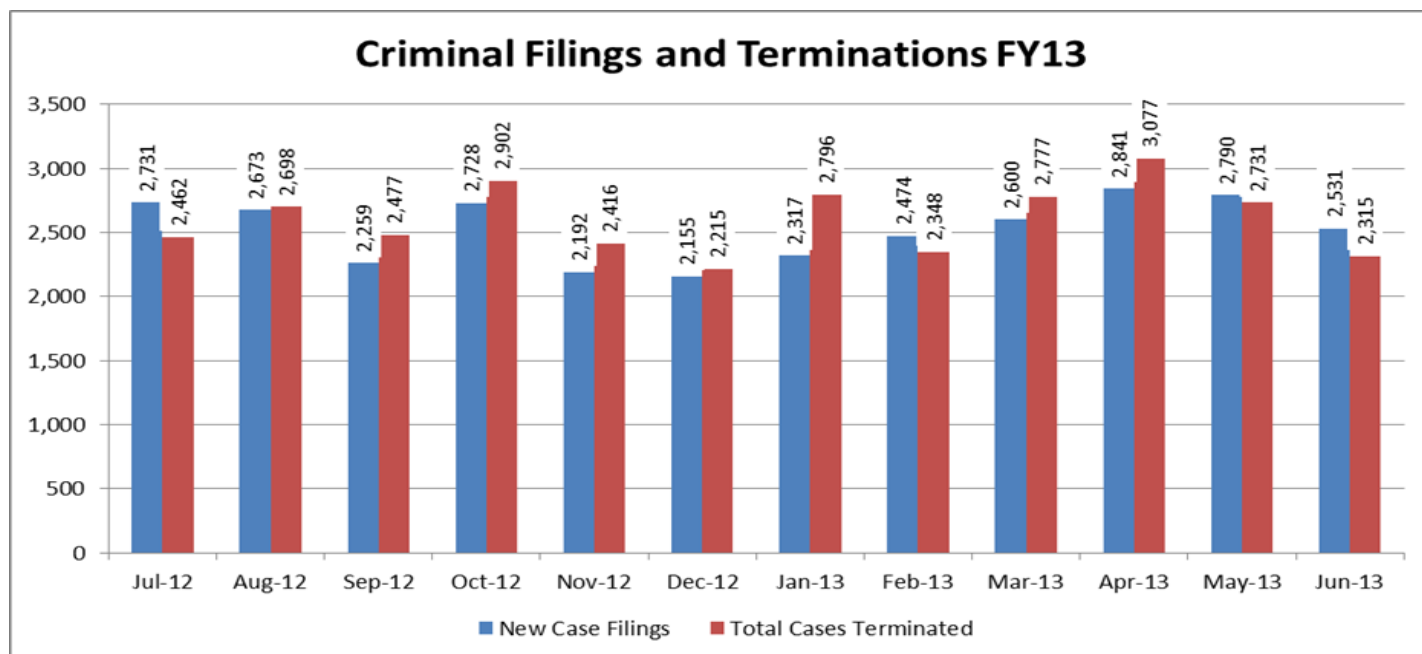
Search Warrant Center: Officers requesting search warrants at any time on any day can utilize the Search Warrant Center. Approximately 10,510 Search Warrant Requests and 7,079 Search Warrant Returns were received 2012 fiscal year, a 15% increase from last year. 2013 had 11,578 requests and 7,912 returns, 10% and 12% increase respectively.

Regional Court Centers (RCC): The RCC speeds the resolution of criminal cases by consolidating felony preliminary hearings and arraignments to the same day. RCC reduces the number of pre-trial incarceration days, Sheriff transportation costs, and travel and court time for attorneys. In FY12, RCC judicial officers handled 18,047 cases and 17,772 FY13

Early Disposition Court (EDC): EDC was initiated in 1997 after passage of Proposition 200, requiring treatment rather than jail as a possible sanction for low-level drug possession charges. The EDC calendars resolve simple drug possession cases in approximately 20 days and also hear welfare fraud matters. More than 11,000 drug cases were heard at EDC in FY12 and 9,471 in FY13.

Trial Management: The Master Calendar is designed to maintain trial time standards set by Rule 8 of the Arizona Rules Criminal Procedure and maximize judicial resources. The program expanded in FY10 and became the primary case management framework for felony trials.

Post Sentencing Case Management: The Probation Adjudication Center was established for defendants who are accused of violating probation. In FY12, the Probation Center conducted more than 14,600 probation arraignments and disposed of 5,131 cases. 15,000 and 5,510 in FY13.



Maricopa County Directory

Maricopa County Board of Supervisors

www.maricopa.gov

Maricopa County Board of Supervisors ----- (602) 506-3416
301 W Jefferson, 10th Floor
Phoenix, AZ 85003

District 1 Supervisor, Denny Barney ----- (602) 506-1776
District 2 Supervisor, Steve Chucri ----- (602) 506-7431
District 3 Supervisor, Andrew Kunasek ----- (602) 506-7562
District 4 Supervisor, Clint Hickman ----- (602) 506-7642
District 5 Supervisor, Marie Lopez Rogers ----- (602) 506-7092

Clerk of the Board, Fran McCarroll ----- (602) 506-3766

Maricopa County Management

County Manager, Tom Manos ----- (602) 506-3415
Deputy County Manager, Sandi Wilson ----- (602) 506-7280
Deputy County Manager, Joy Rich ----- (602) 506-3301
Assistant County Manager, Shelby Scharbach ----- (602) 506-1367
Assistant County Manager, MaryEllen Sheppard --- (602) 506-8293
Assistant County Manager, Dr. Rodrigo Silva ----- (602) 506-8515

Maricopa County Sheriff's Office

www.mcso.org

Joseph M. Arpaio, Sheriff

Maricopa County Sheriff's Office ----- (602) 876-1801
550 West Jackson Street
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Enforcement Operations ----- (602) 876-1822
Patrol Bureau ----- (602) 876-4435
Enforcement Support ----- (602) 876-1895
Investigations Bureau ----- (602) 876-1813
Custody Bureaus ----- (602) 876-1810
Administration Bureau ----- (602) 876-4400
Financial Bureau ----- (602) 876-5495
Technology Bureau ----- (602) 876-1625
Information ----- (602) 876-1000
Jail Information ----- (602) 876-0322

Maricopa County Superior Court

www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov

Norman J. Davis, Presiding Judge

Maricopa County Superior Court ----- (602) 506-6130
125 W. Washington, 5th Floor
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

General Information ----- (602) 506-3204
Adult Probation ----- (602) 506-7249
Civil Court ----- (602) 506-1497
Conciliation Services ----- (602) 506-3296
Court Security ----- (602) 506-6084
Court Technology Services ----- (602) 506-7644
Criminal Court ----- (602) 506-8575
Domestic Violence Prevention Center ----- (602) 506-5553
Family Court ----- (602) 506-1561
Human Resources ----- (602) 506-4343
Jury Commission/Assembly ----- (602) 372-5879
Juvenile Court ----- (602) 506-4533
Juvenile Probation ----- (602) 506-4011
Law Library ----- (602) 506-3461
Mental Health Court ----- (480) 344-2006
Northeast Regional Court ----- (602) 372-7601
Northwest Regional Court ----- (602) 372-9400
Probate Court ----- (602) 506-3668
Southeast Regional Court ----- (602) 506-2020
Tax Court ----- (602) 506-8297
Training ----- (602) 372-0603
Self-Service Center ----- (602) 506-SELF

www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/SuperiorCourt/Self-ServiceCenter/



Directory reflects information as of October 2014.